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As the iron compounds penetrate the moss tissue, a hard porous tufa is formed which becomes a part of the accumulation of bog iron ore about these springs. Together with other species of plants this moss may aid in building up a mound so high as to make it necessary for the water of the spring to find a new and lower place of escape.

Very much the same situation occurs at Turkey Run, Indiana, where *Cratoneuron filicinum* (L.) Roth. is found as a tufa former in calcareous springs.

Near the head of Lake Michigan in northern Indiana are many ponds, forming a series extending southward from the present beach. These are long, narrow lagoons cut off originally from the lake proper by barrier beaches which were built up near the lake margin by water currents, and which lie nearly parallel to the shore line. The lagoons vary in depth and size as well as in ecological age, while the ridges or old sand bars are now, in many cases, forested with oak.

In some of the deeper lagoons are floating islands which seem to have had their origin in a surface mat formed over the water as in the case of quaking bogs. Portions of the mat have here broken loose from the shore, and now form small islands floating without attachment to bottom or margin.

One of the chief agents in the formation of the mat, and still found in great abundance on the islands, is *Campylium stellatum* (Schreb.) Bryhn. The same species of moss has been found along the margin of the smaller lagoons, in the shallow pine "pannes" among the sand dunes near Miller, Indiana, and on the surface mat of the quaking bog at Mineral Springs, Indiana. This species does not form a tufa, as in the former case, but takes a large part in filling up bodies of water by growth upon the ground either submerged or emerging, and by aiding in the formation of a surface mat.

The pannes are low depressions among the dunes frequently with the surface little, if at all, above the lake level. Water sweeps through the sand from the lake or from streams during times of high water-level. It may rise only to the surface or may, in some instances, reach a depth of a foot or more. Around the margin of the deeper ponds may be found cottonwoods or willows, or if the panne is of an older ecological succession, the edge may be bordered with pines. Here *Campylium stellatum* is often abundant either submerged or above the surface at the margin and many may be found growing even among the pines.

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A HERBARIUM NOTE

EDWARD B. CHAMBERLAIN

For several years it has been impossible for me to keep the larger portion of my herbarium in New York, owing to lack of room. In order to have for comparison a series of authentic specimens, I have mounted in the manner described below a number of sets of exsiccati, and it may be that the method

will be of service to those who have only small collections, or wish to keep a representative series of specimens apart from a general collection. The method is the result of some years of experimenting, and has the advantage of working to perfection.

The specimen-envelopes are mounted in loose-leaf binders, using the Biflex Binder No. 21, manufactured for Messrs. Ginn & Co. This particular binder accommodates sheets 8 by 10½ inches in size and has the following advantages over most of the binders on the market: the sides and back are made of heavy board, the back reinforced by a metal strip so that crushing is impossible with ordinary use; the fastening for the individual sheets consists of two heavy spring wire loops which snap into two slots at the side and do not become loose or open when in use; the leaves lie perfectly flat when the binder is open and turn readily, without the hump along the back that is found in so many such devices; the pages can be inserted or removed at any place without disturbance of the remaining portion.

For pages I use sheets of standard weight herbarium paper cut to size and punched with two holes, each page then accommodating three envelopes three inches wide and six or seven inches long. This size is ample for most specimens. The envelopes are made of stout bond paper (I use Old Hampshire Bond, No. 120) and are pinned directly to the sheets with ordinary, medium-sized pins. Care should be taken to secure a linen bond that is not brittle, otherwise the paper becomes fragile with age. Envelopes can in this arrangement be removed at any time for the insertion of new species, without upsetting the arrangement of the remainder of the collection, the old specimen being merely transferred to an extra leaf. The binders file in a bookcase like ordinary volumes, and the specimens are free from dust or possibility of loss. Actual experience shows that the envelopes do not tear loose, and that the portions of the pins projecting into the envelopes do not injure the specimens. Ordinarily, about fifty specimens can be put in each binder.

HEPATIC EXCHANGE

Will all who are interested in the exchange of Hepatics please consider the idea of an annual exchange in quantity, and, if interested, write to the undersigned. The last Hepatic Exchange List, published by Miss Haynes and Dr. Evans, will be used as a basis, and *desiderata* and *oblata* marked on it with the probable number of specimens of each species of the latter marked against the names.

The undersigned will act as a distributor, and the lists, marked as indicated above, are to be sent to him about the end of October. The distributor will then inform each one of the number of *oblata* necessary, and these parcels are to be forwarded the distributor in December. Specimens will be distributed during January, as far as possible in proportion to the value of the *oblata* sent.

If a sufficient number of replies are received to justify starting the Hepatic Exchange, further details will be published in the BRYOLOGIST. It is urgently requested that the reply to this notice be sent as early as possible.

Address: Mr. A. H. Brinkman, Dowling Lake, Alberta, Canada.